

USAID/MEXICO

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ANNUAL REPORT



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Please Note:

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2002 Annual report, and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

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Annual Report Part III: Performance Narrative

A. Challenges

Challenges to the development of Mexico are numerous. Environmental degradation undermines the natural resource base that supports Mexico's growing economy and population. Corruption and insecurity are concerns nationwide, weakening confidence in government and democratic process as well as inhibiting foreign investment. Mexico has the second highest number of reported HIV/AIDS cases in Latin America. Nationwide, 57% of the population is classified as poor; in the three poorest southwestern states, over 50% of the citizens are extremely poor.

The Democracy SO met its FY 2001 planned targets, working in rule of law, local governance, anti-corruption, and transparency and legislative strengthening activities. While the natural resources SO did not meet all of its targets, the program continued to play a critical role in the development of capacity of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and institutions to support conservation management in Mexico. The Energy SO achieved several significant results in its replication activities.

In the health sector, the HIV/AIDS SO continued to meet or exceed its targets, achieving significant gains in policy development and NGO strengthening activities in FY 2001. The Tuberculosis (TB) SO worked to overcome significant implementation delays. In December 2000, a new administration took office in Mexico and almost immediately requested a full Mexican Government review of the TB SOAG, which was signed in August 2000. As a result of this review, achievement of the SO's targets has been slowed. However, a new version of the SOAG and an accompanying Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) have been renegotiated. A signed agreement is expected in March or April 2002.

B. Program Performance

523-002: Enhanced Quality and Sustainability of HIV/AIDS/STI Services

Overall, this SO met or exceeded planned targets this year as policy development and NGO strengthening activities achieved notable successes in FY 2001. USAID technical assistance worked directly with the principal actors in selected target states to focus and strengthen the response to HIV/AIDS through public-private sector collaboration, policy dialogue, strategic planning, and institutional strengthening of non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Mexico's president, Vicente Fox, has stated that the most important priority in HIV/AIDS in Mexico is to prevent its spread to the general population. Given the large numbers of people who move between Mexico and the United States – through commerce, tourism, family ties and migration – collaboration with Mexico toward this goal not only contributes to global health, but is also critical to U.S. national interests and the protection of U.S. citizens.

Beneficiaries are people of reproductive age living in target states, particularly those affected by HIV or sexually transmitted infections.

Achievements

Policy Development: USAID is supporting activities aimed at increasing multisectoral involvement in strategic planning for HIV/AIDS and STIs. USAID technical assistance reinforces the devolution of authority from the federal level to the states mandated by the decentralization of the health sector. Public-private partnerships for responding to HIV/AIDS are active in three target states and the Federal District (Mexico City). Lobbying efforts in the Federal District resulted in the establishment of a city-supported clinic for people living with HIV/AIDS, the first of its kind in the country. Technical assistance provided by USAID was instrumental in the development of the first national guidelines on sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and the publication of a manual on syndromic management of STIs for use in

government clinics. The guidelines were officially enacted in September 2002. The new guidelines will guide GOM policy on attention and treatment of STIs, an important co-factor for HIV/AIDS infection.

Capacity Building in Governmental and Non-governmental Organizations: Progress toward increased capacity among governmental and non-governmental partners to deliver HIV/AIDS/STI services is exceeding expectations. NGOs achieved improved internal functioning and developed outreach programs to other NGOs, and to the public sector. As a result, relations are improving among NGOs and between NGOs and the Secretariat of Health. Strengthening of NGOs is crucial in Mexico at this time, due to the key role of NGOs in carrying out prevention activities under a projected World Bank loan.

Strengthening of organizational and technical capability of NGOs is expected to improve the collaboration between NGOs working in HIV/AIDS and NGOs in related fields such as human rights, mother and child health, and family planning. USAID-funded programs will also train health care professionals about HIV/AIDS and STIs with emphasis on adherence to national HIV/AIDS guidelines and the new national guidelines for STIs. With USAID funding, Mexico's National Institute of Public Health (INSP) is coordinating an activity on mobile populations and HIV in Mesoamerica. In FY 2001, a situation analysis was completed in 11 "hot spots" along migration routes through Central America and Mexico. Results of the analysis were disseminated through National Institute of Public Health visits to each country, written reports to USAID missions, and UNAIDS, and will form the basis for targeted prevention activities in each country in CY 2002.

523-003: More Democratic Processes Adopted in Key Government Institutions

The Democracy SO met planned targets this year as the rule of law, local governance, anti-corruption and transparency and legislative strengthening activities achieved results in support of Agency Objectives in FY 2001. USAID technical assistance responded to watershed opportunities opened up by the 2000 Mexican elections that marked a new era in Mexican democratic governance after 70 years of one-party rule. In FY 2001, this SO sought to provide integrated support to enable the adoption of more democratic processes in the government institutions of Mexico's complex federal system, with increased accountability to Mexican citizens.

Achievements

More Transparent and Accountable Government Institutions Encouraged: In FY 2001, USAID Mexico received a major increase in funding enabling it to initiate assistance which will contribute to more transparent, accountable and effective governance at the federal level, including increasing the effectiveness of the GOM anti-corruption programs and the internal control functions of executive and legislative branch agencies. USAID also initiated support for government innovation and public administration reform programs with several executive branch institutions to improve strategic policy making skills, increase citizen participation in the policy making and implementation process, and introduce performance management in all ministries. USAID leveraged its experience from four years of direct technical assistance to local governments and municipal associations to facilitate national-level policy reforms to implement new training opportunities and incentives to improve performance of local governments; increase the transparency, accountability and effectiveness of local government institutions; and provide new credit mechanisms to increase private sector participation in urban infrastructure and municipal service financing; and ensure a nation-wide impact of the program.

Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights of Women as Well as Men Strengthened: In the area of Rule of Law, the SO evaluated the first three years of activities, reprioritized its judicial education work, eliminated the community mediation project and utilized that experience to implement a new, more sustainable court-annexed mediation project that has greater potential for national level impacts, and started new court management and association building efforts. The SO also graduated the first class of 36 judges from USAID's Criminal Justice Masters Program, setting a new standard for continuing judicial education in Mexico. In addition, USAID coordinated the visit of U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice William Rehnquist and Supreme Court Justice Stephen Breyer to Mexico to meet with their counterparts on the

Mexican Supreme Court, forging more productive and promising working relationships with Mexican justice officials and paving the way for future technical assistance.

Credible and Competitive Political Processes Encouraged: In FY 2001, USAID restarted its technical assistance program with the chamber of deputies after suffering from the complete turnover of the congress after the 2000 election. Despite the difficult environment, the Democracy SO was able to rebound with new activities in the both chambers of the congress, as well as several states that will ensure replication of USAID's initial investment. The overall program continues to support training and technical assistance to increase knowledge and skills of professional staff of legislative budget offices, congressional libraries, congressional research services, and auditors general at the federal and state levels. In addition, USAID implemented a partnership between U.S. and Mexican border legislatures to facilitate bi-national border policy dialogues; promoted the establishment of an association of Mexican state legislatures to provide technical assistance to member legislatures with Mexican resources, including technical expertise developed with USAID support; and provided leadership training for young leaders of the three largest political parties. Finally, USAID's innovative electoral justice project sponsored local electoral observation and research on post-electoral conflict resolution that contributed to free and fair elections at the state and local level and provided key input to future electoral reforms.

Important Challenges: The democratic opening initiated with the Fox administration allowed USAID to use its pilot level local governance lessons to leverage critical federal policy reforms to increase the accountability of public expenditures. The recent favorable political developments and resulting program changes will ensure that USAID maximizes its performance and results in the DG SO area in the last two fiscal years of the current strategy.

523-006: Critical Ecosystems and Biological Resources Conserved

SO6 builds Mexican institutional and non-governmental capacity to effectively design and implement conservation management and sustainable resource use in targeted regions in Mexico. In FY 2001, SO6 did not meet several of its targets; however the majority of programs supported did meet their expected goals and SO6 continued to play a critical role in the development of capacity of NGOs and institutions to support conservation management in Mexico. To date, six key protected areas have graduated from the site strengthening program. The expected consolidation of a seventh park has been delayed until FY 2002 while local partners focus on planning a regional reserve to protect an expanded area that will link to the San Pedro watershed conservation efforts on the Arizona border. With USAID's support of institutional strengthening efforts through targeted training and direct consultancies, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), University of Rhode Island (URI) and Mexican Conservation Fund (FMCN) are all reporting advances in institutional organization, financial planning, and technical capacity by their local partners.

SO6 activities benefit rural peoples who depend on these resources directly, urban inhabitants who depend on sustained ecosystem services, and U.S. ecosystems that are directly (borderlands) or indirectly (migratory species) linked to Mexico.

Achievements

Natural Resource Management: USAID is strengthening site management and financial planning to transform eight sites (11 parks) under the Parks in Peril (PiP) program into exemplary parks within the Mexican National Park Commission (CONANP). All areas are on track to consolidate management capacity by the end of the current Mission strategy. USAID is now working to ensure the lessons of this site work are available to impact conservation across Mexico. Along the Mesoamerican Reef in Quintana Roo, USAID partner URI is facilitating the community co-management of the Xcalak National Marine Park. In the state of Sinaloa, USAID is assisting a local council of community members and officials from two municipalities to develop an integrated coastal management plan for their shared bay. Similar success in community conservation is taking place in the Selva Lacondon in Chiapas where USAID

partners are assisting indigenous communities in designating a reserve to protect a valuable corridor connecting the remaining area of tropical forest in Mexico to the larger Mayan forest.

Demonstration and Adoption of Sustainable Use Approaches: In FY 2001, the number of those adopting USAID-promoted sustainable use practices dropped, primarily because USAID-supported programs are ending and are no longer providing annual data for this non-cumulative indicator. SO6 has refocused efforts on promoting skills and facilities that will assist local communities to benefit from tourism and microenterprises. These efforts should be reflected in future adoption rates. In FY 2001, USAID supported courses to build English and guiding skills for local people in three areas of Mexico where tourism is an increasing opportunity for income. Workshops to promote business planning among park directors, improve shrimp production monitoring protocols, and increase marketing skills for a women oyster cooperative were supported. In Chiapas, geographic-positioned monitoring of the Lacandon forest continued to help identify emerging threats. USAID and the U.S. Forest Service are assisting the Ejido El Largo, which produces 25% of the commercial timber in Chihuahua, to develop field level criteria for sustainable management of their forests. Under a pilot Third Country Training and Technical Cooperation (South-South) initiative, and using both South-South and Environment SO funding, the Mission supported a number of small grant activities, including ecotourism and training.

Advances in Addressing Policy Limitations: Finance policy continues to be a major limitation to conservation in Mexico. In FY 2001, the PiP site of Loreto Bay became the first Mexican reserve permitted to collect and manage its own entrance fee; this action may open new policy options for long-term financing of protected areas. The Santa Maria Bay development council is working with URI to create a trust for Federal Coastal Zone Tax proceeds to support the region's environmental programs. To advance policy, a better understanding needs to exist between local decision makers and environmental organizations. In FY 2001, SO6 joined forces with the Mission's Democracy program to support an exchange between Chetumal and Sarasota, Florida environmental and municipal experts to share lessons from the Sarasota bay management process for possible application in Chetumal Bay. A Chetumal Bay Summit was organized as an outcome of this exchange to gain insight on how local officials and environmental interest can work more together more effectively. CI is bringing GOM, state, and local indigenous officials together to develop a regional land use plan in Southern Chiapas. Through South-South initiative small grant activities in shared ecosystems (Mexico, Guatemala, and Belize), the Mission had important impacts on sustainable use in critical ecosystems and improved transborder conservation collaboration, including South-South support to develop a Mexico-Belize NGO-University alliance to promote integrated coastal management in and around the Chetumal Bay. Working with NGOs, local governments, and communities, South-South grants also have provided valuable information to the Environment Secretariat and Mexico's Social Cabinet regarding the social aspects of a major new Mexican Government initiative, Plan Puebla Panama.

Capacity Building of Conservation Institutions: In FY 2001, USAID continues to build institutions and develop coalitions to support its conservation efforts in Mexico. USAID, through URI and the Higher Education Partnership program (ALO), supported the establishment at the University of Quintana Roo which resulted in the establishment of a Coastal Resource Program and the strengthening of its Center for Geographic Information. In Yucatan, USAID funding brought together seven institutions to develop a unified management process for one state and two federal parks in the area. A coastal resources management NGO networking with USAID partners in southern Quintana Roo created a permanent coalition and sponsored the second Chetumal Bay Fair that has become a popular local cultural event. Supported by SO6 and the Mission's South-South program, a Belize-Mexico alliance is working to develop a joint agenda for Chetumal Bay. In Chiapas, an inter-institutional committee was formed to integrate watershed management decisions between two national parks encompassing several municipalities as well as federal and state officials in a community-led process.

Changes to SO: SO6 is entering the last year of its strategy in FY 2003 and is assessing progress and developing new visions for the future. SO6's successful development of site conservation models will support future work to link sites and better integrate conservation and sustainable development models. Great potential exists to coordinate with the Mission's Democracy team and the Mission's South-South thrust, including Partnership for Prosperity, to work with federal, state, and local officials on environmental

issues and to build from site management to develop the regional plans in critically threatened areas including the Gulf of California, the Mesoamerican Reef, and the Selva Maya.

523-007: Carbon Dioxide Emissions and Pollution Reduced

USAID/Mexico's energy portfolio (SO7) supported Mexico's environmental policies through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and by developing a broad strategy that will continue to do so across several sectors. Energy efficiency, pollution prevention (resource management systems), environmental management systems, and renewable energy technologies are key components of SO7 activities. Industries (small, medium and large), hospitals, protected areas, municipalities, and inhabitants of rural areas, are the ultimate customers and beneficiaries of this program.

Overall, the energy SO met its targets, although as the focus shifted from pilot programs to a large-scale replication approach, it did not meet its FY 2001 pilot activity targets. The replication projects, however, did achieve several significant results in FY 2001. At the pilot level, 67,056 of the targeted 125,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions were averted through the installation of both resource management systems and renewable energy technologies. A significant result was reported by the National Electric Savings Trust Fund (FIDE) under the replication program: the rapid transformation of the Mexican industrial motors market during FY 2001, as a result of a pilot project funded by USAID in FY 1996. At the start of this pilot project, only 3% of industrial motors in Mexico were produced with high efficiency specifications. In FY 2001, 50% of motors fabricated were high efficiency motors. An estimated 228,160 tons of CO₂ emissions were avoided by resource management systems and renewable energy replication programs for FY 2001, representing 1.83 times the FY 2001 planned levels.

Achievements

USAID collaboration with Petróleos Mexicanos (PEMEX), the national oil company that has historically been closed to foreign assistance, marked a significant result of energy program activities in FY 2001. Under the Resource Management Systems Initiative (RMSI) program, USAID provided support in the design and implementation of four six-week energy efficiency training courses in which participants were taught to carry out energy audits and energy efficiency analyses, and were prepared to teach further energy audit courses to the technical staff within their subsidiary companies. Training courses were held in each of the four PEMEX subsidiaries, working closely with corporate environmental staff. Approximately 75 people attended the courses. USAID helped PEMEX prepare a project evaluation workshop to link the technical capabilities learned in the audit courses with the analyses required to bring projects to fruition. PEMEX, the fifth largest oil company in the world, is planning to invest \$100 million to implement energy efficiency projects; which would have a huge impact in substantially reducing Mexico's greenhouse gas emissions.

In another FY 2001 success story, a program that originated as a pilot effort in a Mexico City municipality, resulted in a mayoral decree for the obligatory implementation of environmental management systems (EMS) for all Mexico City Government agencies by 2004. USAID assisted the Mexico City Assembly in the development of legislative proposals in support of EMS and cleaner production activities in local governments. Information was provided to the Secretariat of Environment (SEMARNAT) in order to inform the Secretariat of Mexico City's EMS activity progress and to provide input on implementation of EMS initiatives that SEMARNAT is currently undertaking. The involvement of SEMARNAT in EMS-related areas is considered a key element of building long-term support for EMS in Mexico.

In FY 2001, USAID's concerted effort through the Mexico Renewable Energy Program (MREP) to facilitate and expand the cost-effective use of renewable energy in the agricultural, education, and environment sectors yielded important gains. USAID worked closely with Shared-Risk Trust-Fund (FIRCO) in initiating its \$31 million four-year Renewable Energy for Agriculture Program. This program will implement more than 1,200 renewable energy systems from 2001-2004. USAID provided intensive training to 18 FIRCO engineers in two intensive "Train the Trainers" courses. The courses focused on photovoltaic water pumping systems. FIRCO replicated these courses in various states and over 1,000

participants received hands-on training. USAID also provided extensive technical assistance to distance education personnel at both the federal and state levels and to SEMARNAT for protected areas.

523-008: Sustainable and Effective Institutional Capacity Developed to Diagnose, Control, and Monitor TB in Target Areas

During FY 2001, the Tuberculosis (TB) SO worked to overcome several implementation obstacles. The Tuberculosis program is the first ever program implemented between the Government of Mexico and USAID in full partnership. The SO did not meet its targets in FY 2001. In December 2000, a new Administration took office in Mexico and requested to review administrative and technical issues contained in the SOAG that was signed in August 2000. This resulted in significant implementation delays during FY 2001.

Achievements

The Mission and the Health Secretariat have now renegotiated a new agreement package. Despite the departure of the TB Team Leader in FY 2001, the Mission pulled together to provide support for the TB SO and successfully continue the MOU negotiations. The SOAG is expected to be signed in March or April 2002. During this process, USAID has had the opportunity to fully understand how an advanced development country views cooperation issues and to explore new partnership rather than the more traditional donor-recipient relationship. This could serve as a tool for USAID when confronted with similar situations in Mexico or in other more advanced partner countries.

The TB program made some important programmatic accomplishments in FY 2001, despite these setbacks. Laboratory and computer equipment was procured to strengthen Mexico's tuberculosis laboratory network and information systems in the 13 priority states. To be distributed once the new SOAG and MOU agreements are signed, this equipment will be used to improve the quality of TB testing, facilitate the quality assurance certification process by the National Institute of Epidemiological Reference for local laboratories, and to expand and improve the SSA's computerized data system for TB monitoring surveillance and analysis.

523-009 Strengthen Institutional Base for Sustainable Microenterprise Growth by Supporting Mexican Initiatives

FY 2001 marked a successful year for the Mission's Microfinance program which exceeded its targets overall as well as made inroads into new policy areas. The SpO exceeded targets in three of four Intermediate Results. Implementation of the fourth Intermediate Result was postponed until 2003 as a result of the addition of three sub-Intermediate Results. Additional funding was provided to help offset the Level of Effort (LOE) dedicated to work on a national microfinance law that was not anticipated when the strategy was first approved.

Direct beneficiaries of USAID resources included four partner microfinance institutions and their national network. Indirect beneficiaries include another ten-microfinance institutions, (for example, microfinance institutions – MFIs - that will organize the Supervisory Federation), the CNBV and micro and small enterprises, both urban and rural.

Achievements

In a major development in FY 2001, the program witnessed the passage of the new Savings and Credit Law in Mexico, which provides a new framework of reference and a positive environment for MFIs to grow. The Mission's Microfinance SpO was able to provide substantial inputs into the drafting and improvement of eight drafts that were considered by the GOM and Congress before it was approved in late June 2001. Furthermore, the program reviewed secondary legislation that will operationalize the new savings and credit law. After internal GOM procedures are passed, the legislation will be ready to be

published. The technical and policy foundations for a non-cooperative specialized supervisory federation called for under the new law have been set.

In another major significant result, two DCA guarantee deals were signed for \$3.5 million. By the end of FY 2001, implementation was in accordance with the business plans approved by USAID. The signing of these two DCA guarantee deals with Fincomún and Unión de Crédito Progreso signaled a shift in the USAID presence in Mexico. The deals helped the two microfinance institutions gain national and international recognition and enhanced the prestige and image of microfinance in Mexico. They are now able to provide adequate financial services to low-income entrepreneurs, creating opportunities for economic, personal and social growth.

Two observation trips to Peru and Bolivia were conducted, helping to shape secondary regulations and auxiliary supervisory federations. Participants included key GOM, credit cooperatives and microfinance practitioners. Also during FY 2001, a study of microfinance contribution to the Mexican economy was completed. The SpO witnessed a major accomplishment in its relations with the GOM; for the first time in many years, the GOM accepted U.S. Government support. In addition, a permanent working group was established to provide policy guidance and direction to the Microfinance program's strategy.

The most important challenges faced by the Microfinance program in FY 2001 revolved around the need to influence GOM decisions with a low profile and through intermediaries, and the lack of perception on the part of intermediaries of what constitutes conflicts of interests. The two issues were handled with discussion groups and private conversations with leaders.

Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures

The information in this table will be used to respond to USAID's reporting requirements under GPRA

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Global Development Alliance: GDA serves as a catalyst to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the public sector, corporate America and non-governmental organizations in support of shared objectives						
1	Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the public sector or NGOs?	Yes	No	N/A X	N/A	
2	a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners)	N/A			N/A	
	b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002?	at least 6			DA	
3	What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?	N/A			N/A	
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: USAID works to improve country economic performance using five approaches: (1) liberalizing markets, (2) improving agriculture, (3) supporting microenterprise, (4) ensuring primary education, and (5) protecting the environment and improving energy efficiency.						
4	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? 000-002: Natural Resource Management)	Exceed	Met	Not Met	N/A	
4	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? (000-004: Quality Basic Education)	Exceed	Met	Not Met	N/A	
4	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? (000-006 Rural Income Expansion)	Exceed	Met	Not Met	N/A	
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened						
5	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X	N/A	
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged						
6	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X	N/A	
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable						
7	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response		Fund Account	Data Quality Factors	
USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded						
8	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X	N/A	
9	a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2001 actual)	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total N/A	N/A	
	b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 target)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected						
10	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	
11	a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2001 actual)	2,149,922			DA	
	b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 target)	2,517,332			DA	
Global Health: USAID works to: (1) stabilize population, (2) improve child health, (3) improve maternal health, (4) address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and (5) reduce the threat of other infectious diseases.						
12	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Global Health pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	CSD	

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response		Fund Account	Data Quality Factors	
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies						
13	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X	N/A	
USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality						
14	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X	N/A	
USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth						
15	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X	N/A	
USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries						
16	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	CSD	Quality is good - First national guidelines for sexually transmitted infections in Mexico published in the official government newsletter and accessible on the Internet
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance						
17	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	CSD	
Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance						
18	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed X	Met	Not Met	DA	
USAID Objective 1: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened						
19	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA	

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 2: Credible and competitive political processes encouraged					
20 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA	
USAID Objective 3: The development of politically active civil society promoted					
21 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X	DA	
USAID Objective 4: More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged					
22 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	
USAID Objective 5: Conflict					
23 Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X	N/A	
24 Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X	N/A	
25 Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total X	N/A	
USAID Objective 6: Humanitarian assistance following natural or other disasters					
26 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X	N/A	
27 Number of beneficiaries	N/A			N/A	

Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for other Reporting Purposes

The information in this table will be used to respond to USAID's reporting requirements under GPRA

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response		Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Child Survival Report					
Global Health Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies					
1	Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	N/A		N/A	
Global Health Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality					
2	Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total N/A	N/A
3	Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total N/A	N/A
4	Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total N/A	N/A
5	Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	N/A		N/A	
Global Health Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth					
6	Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	N/A		N/A	
Global Health Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance					
7	a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2001actual)	N/A		N/A	
	b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 target)	N/A		N/A	
8	Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy				FY 2001 data were not collected, due to implementation delays caused by SOAG renegotiation.

HIV/AIDS Report

Global Health Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

<p>a. Total condom sales (2001 actual)</p> <p>9</p> <p>b. Total condom sales (2002 target)</p>	N/A			N/A	Data are available, but no data quality assessment has been completed, as this indicator is not part of our Performance Monitoring Plan.
<p>a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2001 actual)</p> <p>10</p> <p>b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 target)</p>	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total N/A	N/A	Data are available, but no data quality assessment has been completed, as this indicator is not part of our Performance Monitoring Plan.
<p>11 Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?</p>	No			N/A	
<p>a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2001 actual)</p> <p>12</p> <p>b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 target)</p>	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total N/A	N/A	
<p>a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2001 actual)</p> <p>13</p> <p>b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 target)</p>	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total N/A	N/A	Data are available, but no data quality assessment has been completed, as this indicator is not part of our Performance Monitoring Plan.
<p>a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2001 actual)</p> <p>14</p> <p>b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 target)</p>	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total N/A	N/A	

Victims of Torture Report					
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Objective 7: Providing support to victims of torture					
15	Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?	No		N/A	
16	Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total N/A	N/A
17	Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total N/A	N/A

Global Climate Change			
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected			
18	Global Climate Change: See GCC Appendix		

Part IV: Results Frameworks

523-002: Enhanced Quality and Sustainability of HIV/AIDS/STI Services in Target States

IR 4.1: Improved HIV/AIDS/STI Policy Environment at the National and Subnational Level

IR 4.2: Increased Capacity of Governmental and Non-Governmental Partners to Deliver HIV/AIDS/STI Services and Information

523-003: More Democratic Processes Adopted in Key Government Institutions

IR 3.1: More Effective Local Governance in Target Areas

Sub IR 3.1.1: Increased Municipal Capacity to Deliver Services Based on Citizen and Private Sector Participation

Sub IR 3.1.2: Increased Transparency and Accountability of Municipal Government

Sub IR 3.1.3: More Effective Decentralization and Federalism

IR 3.2: Permanent Structures Strengthened to Enhance Congress' Legislative Function

Sub IR 3.2.1: More Efficient Internal Management of the Legislative Function

Sub IR 3.2.2: Increased Access to Information for Lawmaking and Legislative Analysis

Sub IR 3.2.3: Increased Capacity to Oversee the Executive Branch

IR 3.3: More Effective Administration of Justice in Target Courts

Sub IR 3.3.1: Increased Access to Justice

Sub IR 3.3.2: Increased Transparency and Efficiency in Judicial Proceedings

Sub IR 3.3.3: More Effective Judicial Professionalization Programs

IR 3.4: Enhanced Capacity to Increase Transparency and Accountability in Target Government Institutions

Sub IR 3.4.1: More Effective and Accountable National Policy Reform

Sub IR 3.4.2: Increased Cooperation between Civil Society and Government Reform Efforts

Sub IR 3.4.3: Enhanced Corruption Detection and Investigation Capacity

523-006: Critical Ecosystems and Biological Resources Conserved

IR 1.1: Management of Target Protected Areas and Other Critical Ecosystems Improved

IR 1.2: Demonstration and Implementation of Sustainable Use Activities in Biologically Important Areas

IR 1.3: Improved Policy Framework for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Resources

IR 1.4: Improved Non-Governmental and Professional Capacity for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Resources

Sub IR 1.4.1: Mexican Nature Conservation Fund (FMCN) Fully Operational and Fulfilling its Environmental Mandate

523-007: Carbon Dioxide Emissions and Pollution Reduced

IR 2.1: Adoption of Resource Management Systems (RMS) and Renewable Energy Technologies and Practices in Targeted Industries and Municipalities

Sub IR 2.1.1: Viability of Resource Management Systems (RMS) Technologies Demonstrated at the Pilot Level

Sub IR 2.1.2: Viability Of Renewable Energy Technologies Demonstrated at the Pilot Project Level

Sub IR 2.1.3: Selected Policies in Place that Promote the Use of RMS and Renewable Energy Technologies

Sub IR 2.1.4: Improved Mexican Institutional Capacity for RMS and Renewable Energy Technologies

Sub IR 2.1.5: Financing Available for Adoption of RMS and Renewable Technologies from the Private Sector, the GOM and Other Donors

523-008: A Sustainable and Effective Institutional Capacity will be Developed to Diagnose, Control and Monitor Tuberculosis in Target Areas

IR 5.1: Improved National and Local Political and Administrative Commitment to a Tuberculosis Control Program

IR 5.2: Increased Use of Laboratory-Based Diagnosis to Identify Tuberculosis Cases

IR 5.3: Improved Directly Observed Therapy Meeting Strict Case Definitions

IR 5.4: Improved Mechanisms for Monitoring Program Activities

523-009: To Strengthen the Institutional Base for Sustainable Growth by Supporting Mexican Initiatives

IR 1: Increased communication and collaboration among microenterprise (ME) finance and other service providers, to define constraints to ME growth, and organize Mexican initiatives

Sub IR 1.1: Mexican objectives for strengthening the institutional foundations for microenterprise defined and action mechanisms developed

IR 2: Selected ME finance institutions' management ability strengthened, to help increase and improve credit and financial services to microenterprises

Sub IR 2.1: Feasibility of creating a new credit bureau to serve the specialized needs of MFIs determined

Sub IR 2.2: Sustainable source(s) of capitalization accessed for microenterprise

Sub IR 2.3: MFIs institutional capacity strengthened, to increase microenterprise access to credit and financial services

IR 3: Increase understanding and appreciation of the role of microenterprise in the Mexican economy

Sub IR 3.1: Study of ME needs, priorities (above subsistence level) completed

Sub IR 3.2: Relationship analyzed between ME and the need to migrate and results used to inform decisions on targeting ME resources

Sub IR 3.3: Information base developed, to educate GOM policy makers and others on the contribution of ME to Mexico's economic growth

IR 4: Models and mechanisms developed to meet the financial needs of rural microenterprise

Sub IR 4.1: Identify institutions and/or develop mechanisms to provide financial services to ME in selected rural areas

Part VII: Environmental Compliance

Environment Management Program

Strategic Objective 6: Critical Ecosystems and Biological Resources Conserved

Strategic Objective 7: Carbon Dioxide Emissions and Pollution Reduced

LAC IEE-98-18 is the blanket IEE that currently serves as the obligating instrument for the Mexico Environmental Management Project (No. 523-4011) for both SO6 and SO7. In FY 2001 there were no activities that were not encompassed by this evaluation. The Wildfire Prevention and Restoration Program within SO6 operates under LAC-IEE-98-48. All sub-grants made this year have been screened using the guidelines developed for this program before money has been awarded. Potential impacts identified this year and in previous years are reported on in the sub-grants report and checked during field visits.

Strategic Objective 3: More Democratic Processes Adopted in Key Government Institutions

SO3 operates under LAC IEE-00-01-35. Most activities in the objective are excluded, but a negative determination is in effect for programs aimed at strengthening municipal water management. This objective will receive substantially more funding and new sub-objectives for obligating this money are being developed. An amended IEE will be developed with guidance from the bureau or regional environmental officer prior to obligating money for FY 2002.

Strategic Objective 4: Enhanced Quality and Sustainability of HIV/AIDS/STI Services in Target Areas

SO4 operates under LAC IEE 01-01-19. This objective operates under a categorical exclusion for all ongoing activities and no change in activities that would affect this exclusion are planned for FY 2002.

Strategic Objective 5: A Sustainable and Effective Institutional Capacity Developed to Diagnose, Control and Monitor Tuberculosis in Target Areas

A categorical exclusion under LAC-IEE-00-04 is the obligating agent for the tuberculosis program under this SO.

Special Objective: Microenterprise

This special objective operates under LAC-IEE-01, filed in FY 2001. The program received a categorical exclusion for its activities working with financial institutes that support microenterprises in Mexico. The program will explore ways of assisting the institutes with which it works to include environmental impact criteria and assistance as part of its loan processes.

Training, Internships, Education and Scholarships (TIES) Initiative

The Mission Director has determined that these activities will qualify for a categorical exclusion because there are no direct impacts on the natural and physical environment and fall into the categories of technical assistance, training, and research. With guidance from LAC/DR/E, USAID/Mexico will prepare an IEE to encompass this program.

Third Country Training and Technical Cooperation Program

An IEE (LAC-IEE-00-55) served as the obligating agent in FY 2001.